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RICHMOND: PRINTED BY THOMAS NICOLSON.

MODES of AGRICULTURE recommended to the Gentleman of Ireland.

Potatoe courſe for light and dry ſoil; potatoes never anſwer on clays or ſtrong wet ſoils.

1. Potatoes. 2. Wheat. 3. Turneps. 4. Barley. 5. Clover. 6. Wheat.

DIRECTIONS.

I WILL ſuppoſe the land to be a ſtubble, upon which ſpread the dung or compoſt equally over the whole field, in quantity not leſs than 60 cubical yards to a plantation. If the land be quite dry lay it flat, if inclinable to wetneſs arch it gently; in this firſt ploughing which ſhould be given the latter end of February or the beginning of March, the potatoes are to be planted. Women are to lay the ſets in every other furrow, at the diſtance of 12 inches from ſet to ſet cloſe to the unploughed land, in order that the horſes may tread the leſs on them. There ſhould be women enough to plant one furrow in the time the ploughman is turning another, the furrows ſhould be not more than 5 inches deep, nor broader than 9 inches, becauſe when the potatoes come up they ſhould be in rows 18 inches aſunder. The furrows ſhould alſo be ſtraight, that the rows may be ſo for horſe hoeing. Having finiſhed the field, harrow it well to lay the ſurface ſmooth, and break all the clods, and if the weather be quite dry any time in a fortnight after planting run a light roller over it followed by a light harrow. About a fortnight before the potatoes appear, ſhim over the whole ſurface of the field with one whoſe cutting edge is 2 feet long, going not more than two inches deep, this looſens the ſurface mould, and cuts off all the young weeds that may be juſt coming up. When the potatoes are three inches high horſe hoe them with a ſhim as directed for beans that cuts 12 inches wide, and go 3 inches deep; and immediately after hand hoe the rows, cutting the ſurface well between plant and plant, and alſo the ſpace miſſed by the ſhim. Repeat both theſe operations when the plants are ſix or ſeven inches high; and in about three weeks after give a hand hoeing, directing the men gently to earth up the plants, but not to lay the mould higher to their ſtems than three inches. After this nothing more is to be done than ſending women in to draw out any weeds that may appear by hand. Take them up the beginning of October, firſt carrying away all the ſtalks, to the farm yard to make dung: Then plough them up acroſs the field; making theſe new lands very wide, that is 4, 5, or 6 perch over, in order to leave as few furrows that way as poſſible. Provide to every plough from ten to fifteen men with three pronged forks, and a boy or girl with a baſket to every man, and diſpoſe eight or tens cars along the land to receive the crop. I uſed three wheeled carts, as they do not require a horſe while they are idle. Have your wheat ſeed ready brined, and limed, and the ſeedſman with his baſket in the field; as ſoon as the ploughman turns a furrow, the ſeedſman follows him cloſe, ſpraining the ſeed not into the furrow juſt opened, but into the land thrown over by the plough, the forkmen then divide themſelves at equal diſtances along it, and ſhaking the mould which the ploughmen turned over with their forks, the boys pick up the potatoes. In uſing their forks they muſt attend to leaving the land regular and handſome without holes or inequalities, as there is to be no other tillage for the wheat. They are alſo always to ſtand and move on the part unploughed, and never to tread on the other; they are alſo to break all the land in pieces which the ploughman turns over, not only for getting all the potatoes, but alſo for covering the wheat. And thus they are to go on 'till the field is finiſhed. If your men are lazy, and do not work hard enough to keep the plough conſtantly going, you muſt get more, for they ſhould never ſtand ſtill. The treatment of this wheat wants no directions, and the ſucceeding crops of the courſe are to be managed exactly as before directed, only you need not manure for the turneps, if the potatoes had in that reſpect juſtice done them.

FLAX COURSE.

1. Turneps. 2. Flax. 3. Clover. 4. Wheat.

DIRECTIONS.

This for flax on light and dry ſoils, the turneps to be managed exactly as before directed, and the remarks on the tillage of the turnep land for barley are all applicable to flax which requires the land to be very fine and friable; I would roll in the clover ſeed in the ſame manner, and the weeding and pulling the flax will aſſiſt its growth. Let the flax be ſaved and ſtacked like corn, threſhed in the ſpring, and the proceſs of watering and dreſſing gone through the ſame as in the common way. This huſbandry is exceedingly profitable.

1. Beans. 2. Flax. 3. Clover. 4. Wheat.

This for ſtrong ſoils. The bean land to be prepared for the flax exactly in the ſame manner as before directed for oats.

1. Potatoes. 2 Flax. 3. Clover. 4. Wheat.

For any ſoil except the very ſtrong ones. The potatoes to be managed exactly as before directed, only upon taking them up the land to be left 'till ſpring, but if wet no water to be ſuffered on it in the winter. In the ſpring to apply more or fewer ploughings as will beſt enſure a fine friable ſurface to ſow the flax in.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

In very ſtoney ſoils, the implement called a ſhim cannot be uſed to any advantage; in which caſe the operations directed for it muſt be effected by extra hand hœings. By land I mean thoſe beds formed in ploughing by the finiſhing open furrows: The ſpace from furrow to furrow is the land.

In ploughing wet ſoils be attentive to get theſe lands gradually into a right ſhape, which is a direct ſegment of a circle. A large ſegment of a ſmall circle raiſes the centers too high, and makes the ſides too ſteep; but a ſmall ſegment of a large circle is the proper form.

A large ſegment of a ſmall circle appears at once to be an improper ſhape for a broad land, but a ſmall ſegment of a large circle is the right form; keeping wet ſoils in that ſhape very much corrects the natural diſadvantages. Permitting the teams to go on to wet ſoils in wet weather, is a moſt miſchievous practice; but it is much worſe in the ſpring than in the autumn. In all theſe courſes it is proper to remark, that keeping the fallow crops, that is the turneps, beans and potatoes, abſolutely free from all weeds, and in a looſe friable order, is eſſential to ſucceſs. It is not neceſſary only for thoſe crops, but the ſucceſſive ones depend entirely on this conduct. It is the principle of this huſbandry to baniſh fallows, which are equally expenſive and uſeleſs, but then it is abſolutely neceſſary to be aſſiduous to the laſt degree in keeping theſe crops in the utmoſt perfection of management, not a thilling can be laid out on them that will not pay amply.

There are in the preceeding courſes ſeveral refinements and practices, which I not only approve, but have practiſed, but omitted here, as I do not think them likely to meet with the neceſſary attention in Ireland.

LAYING LAND TO GRASS.

There is no part of huſbandry in Ireland leſs underſtood than this branch, and yet where land is to be laid down, none is more important.

Begin according to the ſoil, with either turneps, beans or potatoes, and manage them as preſcribed in the preceeding inſtructions. If the land has been long under a bad ſyſtem, by which it has been exhauſted and filled with noxious weeds, take a ſecond crop managed exactly like the firſt, but one only to be manured. After this ſow either barley, oats, or flax, according to the tenor of the preceeding directions, but inſtead of clover ſeed rolled in, harrow in the following ſeeds, with thoſe ſpring crops: Quantities for a plantation acre,

15lb. perennial red clover, called cow graſs (trifolium alpeſtre)
15lb of white clover (trifolium repens)
15lb. of narrow leaved plantation, called rib graſs (plantage lanceolata)
10lb of yellow trefoil.

Which if bought at the beſt hand, will not uſually exceed above twenty-five ſhillings. All the ploughings given for this end, muſt tend to reduce the ſurface to an exact level, but then a very correct attention muſt be uſed to dig open furrows, in order to convey away all water.

From the SALEM MERCURY.

GENTLEMEN,

ACCIDENTALLY meeting with your paper of July 3, I noticed an extract from a publication of Dr. White of Mancheſter, in England, preſcribing a remedy for the jaundice.

Prompted by a diſpoſition to contribute to the benefit of mankind, I take the liberty of communicating the following with a view of your giving it a place in your next, if you think it merits ſuch notice.

About four years ſince I obſerved in the Univerſal Muſeum for January 1763, the following communication by the late Lord Blackeney, who cured great numbers in Ireland, Minorca, and in the kingdom of Great Britain, of the yellow jaundice:—"Take the white of an egg and two glaſſes of ſpring water, beat them well together, and drink the quantity off at a draught. It cools the lungs, which, in this diſtemper, are always inflamed; expels that aſthmatick diſorder which alſo always in ſome degree afflicts the party diſeaſed; it ſpeedily procures perſpiration; invigorates the animal ſpirits; cauſes digeſtion and creates an appetite."

I had, previous to the time of my obſerving the foregoing, been repeatedly and ſeverely viſited with a bilious diſorder, and at that time perceived its approach. I made trial of the remedy, drinking the white of an egg and two glaſſes of water three mornings ſucceſſively, upon an empty ſtomach. I found it had the effect which I had promiſed myſelf, and have never ſince had any return of the diſorder; and alſo found it beneficial in promoting an eaſy digeſtion. If any others ſhould hereby be led to make trial of the remedy, and receive advantage from it, my trouble in the preceding communication, and, perhaps, yours in publiſhing, will be amply repaid.

Yours, &c.
BENEVOLUS.

UTRECHT, Auguſt 20.

WE yeſterday received an account that ſome Pruſſian troops were arrived at Cleves, and that a great number were marching towards the ſame place, which is to be the general quarters. We have this day received a confirmation of their march, and that the ſaid troops, which do not exceed the number of 8 or 10,000 men, are to remain in the different Provinces of the Pruſſian Guelderland, without proceeding any further, and are only intended, as are thoſe in the camp of Givit, in France, to ſupport the mediation of their reſpective Sovereigns. But there is little probability of effecting a conciliation, unleſs one of the two aſſemblies which call themſelves the State of Utrecht, will give way, and this they ſeem neither of them inclined to do at preſent.

Auguſt 21. It was generally thought that the attack of this city was decided in the council at Amersfort, and we have been in expectation of its taking place every hour, particularly in the nights of the 18th, 19th, and 17th, from certain preparations which were obſerved in the Stadtholderian army. However, nothing has yet occurred, and from the ſupply of troops and artillery ſince received in the city, we are in no fear of a ſurpriſe.

HOLLAND.

The accounts of the action near Utrecht, on the 26th July are variouſly related in the foreign papers; but the following is the moſt circumſtantial account, and ſeems at preſent to be the accurate.

Extract of a letter from Utrecht, dated July 29.

"THE army of the Prince of Orange encamped a league from this town having within theſe few days made a motion to the left, and having been reinforced by a ſtrong detachment from the poſt of the village of Bunick, they appeared to menace Vreeſyck and Jutphaas; which are occupied by the troops of Holland, and thereby to cut off the communication, which is opened by the Leck, with the province of Holland.

"In order to prevent this being affected, the Rhingrave of Salm who commands the garriſon of this town, reſolved to diſturb them, on the ſide of the village of Soeſt; which forms the communication with part of the Stadtholderian corps, cantoned on the ſide of Amersfort. And accordingly on the 26th, in the evening, he made a ſortie from hence, with a ſtrong detatchment from the garriſon, in two columns, one of which he led in perſon, towards Bunnick and Zeiſt with an intention of making an attack, in order to prevent the execution of their deſigns. This corps was compoſed of three hundred men, cavalry and infantry, with two field-pieces. They took poſt at Eilt, from whence the cavalry marched towards the advanced poſts of the Stadtholder's troops; but theſe having retired towards the main body, it became too dangerous, owing to the obſcurity of the night, to purſue them. This detatchment therefore returned, at day break, after having exchanging a few ſhot.

The other column was not ſo fortunate. It was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Kleinenberg, and compoſed of three hundred and fifty men, cuiraſſiers, huſſars, chaſſeurs, and fuſilers of the Legion of Salm, one company of the regiment of Pollandi's infantry, forty eight men of the Amſterdam regiment, and a detachment of chaſſeur's and burgeſſes.

"This ſmall body left the camp at Zeiſt at about a league diſtance on the right, and advanced to the village of Soeſt. They ſecured two advanced poſts of four men each; but the principal detachment they found at Soeſtdyck, a caſtel at ſome diſtance from Soeſt belonging to the Prince of Orange: This detatchment belonged to the regiment of Heſſe Darmſtat, of the repartition of Friesland. The attack not being very haſty, they profited by the advantage of their ſituation and took poſſeſſion of part of the caſtle itſelf; which

he left kept firing under cover of the walls and hedges.——The firing become very hot on both sides.

"Those who were present at the action, think, that the regiment of Hesse Darmstadt made a very noble defence. The troops of Holland and Utrecht, on their side, also behave with the greatest valour. The ensign Van Geysen, who, owing to the defection in the regiment of Pollandi, had been raised from a serjeant, was mortally wounded; and on being desired to retire, this brave man continued the fight until a second ball carried off his head. We had also the ill luck to loose the peasant, who, out of affection for the cause of his country, offered himself as our guide. Thus deprived of our chief help, and the darkness of the night not permiting us to distinguish proper objects: likewise the impossibility of forcing the enemy's posts with our small number—all together, made it necessary to begin a retreat: And we were under the necessity of trusting to a new guide. This guide proved treacherous; and set us towards the camp at Zeist. At day-break we perceived our error; and returned back near Halversum, from whence different detachments came successively hither.

"We do not know with precision the loss on either side. Exclusive of ensign Van Geysen, we had five men killed and twelve wounded; of which some are mortal. The cavalry lost five horses, which were killed; but in the return, they have brought in six from the enemy, also two grenadiers and one corporal, prisoners.

"The action lasted one hour and a half; when it commenced, the numbers were equal; but the enemy received a reinforcement from the neighbouring cantonment. The Viscount Dolomieu, formerly Lieutenant of the body Guards of his most Christian Majesty, acted as volunteer in the legion of Salm, on this occasion.

"Although this attack has not fulfilled its design, it nevertheless proves what may be expected from our garrison, if the Prince of Orange persists in reducing us by force of arms. For if we cannot trust in the regular military, the armed Burgesses thirst to avenge their injuries; and the militia have unanimously resolved, and publicly declared, 'That they will never consent to any capitulations; that when all is destroyed by the enemy, and nothing remains but the ruins of the fortifications; they will fire the town in the four quarters, rather than submit to the tyrants who attempt their liberties."

LONDON, JULY 18.

Extract of a letter from Aberdeen, July 31.

"A MERCHANT in this place, who had employed a lawyer in the North to recover a debt of a guinea, last week received a letter from him, to the following purport: Sir, I have got payment of the guinea due to you by ——. The inclosed account of expences attending the same amounts to 1l 7s. 8d. You will therefore please to remit me the balance of 6s. 8d. by the first opportunity."—This is recovering a debt with a vengeance!

Extract of a letter from Naples, July 12.

"The armed Felucca, which was cruizing against the Barbary vessels at the expence of the owners of the Feluccas, outfitted to fish for coral, commanded by Captain Michael Accardo, of this city, has taken a merchant galley, richly laden with leather, silk, &c. and several sums of money belonging to some rich Algerine merchants who were going to Bonna on their own private business. Such a rich capture may be looked upon as a good reprisal upon the Regency of Algiers, as the merchants taken are of the first families, and some of them relations to the Dey. The prize has been sent to Messina with the most rigorous orders for the security of the slaves, who are left at the disposal of government, and are to perform the usual quarantine. These slaves declare that they left Tunis at the solicitation of some Algerine merchants, who, though they had some considerable sums of money owed them there, thought proper to go to Bonna, in Africa, to put themselves in safety, as it was the general opinion at Tunis, that the Algerine army was only two days march from the capital, and notwithstanding the mediation of the French Consul, they foresaw an open rupture between the Regencies."

AUGUST, 15.

Extract of a letter from Abbeville, (France) July 21.

"On Monday last a dreadful fire broke out at a village called Oysemont, within four leagues of this town, by which the place was almost intirely destroyed; as out of three hundred and sixty houses, there are but sixty remaining, and those of the poorest kind. The conflagration was so general, and the flames so prodigiously rapid (from the very high winds at the time) that the poor inhabitants have lost all their effects. It began at 12 o'clock at noon, and continued till two. The church is intirely destroyed, and the sacred plate, &c. would have been lost, had it not been for the very extraordinary exertion of Mons. Dunning (Vicar of a little village called Confiefiere) who at the hazard of his life, saved the plate, with the parish register. The place carried on a very considerable trade in grain, which is entirely destroyed; and such is the distress of the poor people, that had it not been for the generosity of the neighbouring villages, and some particular people in Abbeville, who sent them bread, they must have absolutely starved. The heat of the flames was so intense, that the church bell was melted. The fire is supposed to have been occasioned by an old woman in liquor smoaking, who dropped her pipe among some straw."

August 16. The politics of this country bear a very different aspect within these eight day—Our Cabinet had before sent their ultimatum to France—that we shall support the establishment of the Stadtholder as in 1747; Prussia has declared that she will not treat on the subject of Holland, unless England is an arbitrator. To this France has refused to agree, and threatens that the moment the King of Prussia enters Holland, she will march a much larger force to the support of the patriots there. In the mean time our Court is determined to abide by the last ultimatum, which declares that the Stadtholder shall be supported with the whole force of this country. It was only on the last resolutions of France, that Mr. Pitt joined the rest of the Cabinet in this determination.

August 18. Various private accounts inform us, that the city of Utrecht was invested by the Stadtholder's army on the evening of the 3d instant, whereby that city is closely blockaded. The foreign prints are silent on this head—the strongest confirmation of this important event is, that the Utrecht mail, which was to have arrived as usual with the other Dutch mails, has not arrived, from this we may judge, that the place is totally enclosed with the Stadtholder's troops and that all egress and ingress is obstructed in consequence.

August 28. The pacific appearance, which affairs on the Continent had begun to assume, has changed greatly since Friday last. Forty thousand soldiers are now said to be at Minden. Another report says, that a very large body of French troops is embarking at Cherbourg, and the other ports on the north of France. In addition to the intelligence relative to the disturbances at the Hague, it is now positively asserted, that the Emperor refuses to join in any pacific mediation, from which it is concluded, that while professions of friendship have been making to the Court of Vienna, to the Stadtholder, and the King of Prussia, the Emperor has determined to join France, in order to frustrate the peaceful intentions of the Courts of Berlin and London. To this his Imperial Majesty may not have been a little induced by his own views. He has long looked with a jealous eye on the power and prosperity of the House of Brandenburgh, and has been flattered by the Cabinet of Versailles into the persuasion, that the time is arrived for him to exert himself. We remember the extraordinary secrecy observed in the Cabinet of Vienna, when the march of the Imperial troops was first determined on—a secrecy altogether unnecessary if there were not other views than those of merely quelling the disturbances in the Austrian Netherlands.

On the 15th of this month the parliament of Paris were by his Majesty banished to Troyes*. The officers appointed to execute the King's orders received their instructions in the night, and with several parties of the French guards, went early the next morning to the house of each member, to signify to him his Magesty's commands, which were, that he should immediately get into his carriage and depart for Troyes, without writing, or even speaking to any body out of his own house. By this sudden and secret manner of acting, the whole business was executed without any alarm to the people.

[* Troyes is a large city, about 70 miles from Paris, in the Province of Champaigne.]

The Parliament of Paris have brought against Monsieur Calonne 130 articles of impeachment.

Monsieur Calonne is said to be in London, but the French spies of Knightsbridge know nothing of the matter. If the report of Paris be true, that he means fully to justify himself, at the expence of two great personages, who drew immensely on him for curious purposes both of politics and pleasure, his defence will be read with advidity. An Imperial person is also to come in for his share, if De Calonne can lie concealed to produce the pamphlet.

PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 20.

The Boston Independent Chronicle of the 11th inst. received by yesterday's mail, has the following articles:——

"IMPORTANT EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

BY letters from France, of the 18th and 24th of August, received by a vessel which arrived at Salem on Tuesday last, we are acquainted of the manner in which the political affairs of Europe are embroiled.

Extract of a letter from France, August 18

"The disputes in Holland are encreasing, and have a most malignant aspect, and will undoubtedly occasion a rupture between France and England. Letters from London of the 10th instant fully confirm it.——The people of Brabant are also in a state of high contention with the Emperor, who on his return from Cherson assembled the Governours General and Deputies of the provinces, and during his conferences with them his troops were put in motion towards Brabant. The deputies of the states are suspended from their authority by the Emperor, while the inhabitants have abandoned every occupation, and employ themselves wholly in military exercises; even the monks and religious order have changed the gown for the sword; besides that, the hereditary states of Hungary are in arms against the Emperor; therefore we have nothing to apprehend from that quarter, he being fully occupied with his own affairs.

"England and France are fitting out their fleets, while the King of France is at war with his Parliament, occasioned by a land tax, stamp duty, and other alterations in the revenues. The edicts have been published, and the Parliament of Paris has refused to enregister them. Repeated remonstrances were made by the King. The Parliament protested, and forbid the edicts being carried into execution. They expected to be individually exiled, but what was more extraordinary, they were banished in a body to Troyes in Champaign. The judges, lawyers, and clerks, with their wives and children, were obliged to fly with them. All this has produced a violent commotion in this country. The other Parliaments in the Kingdom will, without doubt, experience the same oppression. This has thrown Paris into great consternation"

"Another letter of the 24th of August says, "The post of this day has brought a confirmation of the above account from Paris, and also of a greater tumult in that city. The Court of Aids were required to enregister the edicts, and having refused, are banished to Pontoise. The Count d'Artois, the King's brother appeared with the guards and the corps of gendarmerie, but were defeated and repulsed. The Queen appeared at the opera, with Madame d'Artois after it was begun; and it being usual to begin again on her appearance, the people clamoured and forbid it; she was obliged to retire, and was followed and insulted by the mob to her palace. The people are all in confusion, and the Parliament seem determined not to comply with the demand of the King."

RICHMOND, Nov. 1.

ON Sunday last, the sheriff of Washington, brought down to the public jail in this city, John Summers, and James M'Connell Fox, the first for stealing a horse the property of a Mr. Montgomery; the last for the murder of a son of a Mr. Russel, who was returning home from a mill in the neighbourhood where he had been sent on some business by his father. The prisoner met the youth, and with one blow of a club knocked him off his horse, then taking his pen knife out of his pocket, cut his throat from ear to ear, mounted his horse and rode off with him. He was taken with the horse in his possession. On his way down he made two attempts to murder the sheriff. The unhappy wretch is about 22 years of age, a native of Pennsylvania, and about four years ago came into Greenbrier county, where he married a young woman of a tolerable easy fortune, which he made away with in a few months.

On the 23d instant, the Legislature re-elected EDMUND RANDOLPH, Esquire, Governour of this Commonwealth for the ensuing year.

The same day, the following gentlemen were appointed to represent this state in Congress for one year, viz. JAMES MADISON, junior, EDWARD CARRINGTON, HENRY LEE, CYRUS GRIFFIN, and JOHN BROWN, Esquires.

Extract of a letter from the Western-Country, dated October 10, 1787.

"Our vicinity to the friendly Cherokees and the correspondence we have contrived to establish through the Indian country, even as far as the Chactaws, has been of great use to us particularly, and to other western settlements.

"You, I understand, have been fully informed of the cause, and event of Col. Robinson's expedition to the Muscle Shoals, in the beginning of the last summer. This, and what happened in Georgia about the same time, now serves as a pretext, to M'Gillivray to commence open hostilities. I say a pretext, because it can be proven by sufficient evidence, that the Creek Indians under his express orders, has for above two years past been annoying our settlements, by small parties, generally killing but few, but carrying off horses in great numbers; these were sold to his traders, at the Muscle Shoals, and in the Creek country.——Colonel Robinson's success, and the death of a Chief, was a sufficient handle to rouse the whole tribe to revenge. One party was suddenly detached to the Chickasaws to murder Mr. Turnbull, Davenport, and their friends.—The former had the good fortune to obtain notice, and made his escape, with some others; but Davenport and his party being employed in beginning a settlement on the Mississippi, were overtaken and fell victims to savage fury.—About the same time a formidable body, of between 6 and 700, mostly Indians, set out in great parade, with drums, colours, music, and a number of horsemen equipped after the European manner. They were to have proceeded to the Cumberland settlements, and destroy man, woman, and child without mercy; but happily, at the Tenasee they were overtaken by an express from the Creek Chief, informing that a large army from Georgia was in full march towards their towns and advising them to return home and defend their wives and children. All but about one hundred instantly tacked about and ran homeward; the others proceeded until near the Cumberland settlement, but people being a few days before, alarmed by our very friendly brothers the Chickasaws; a detachment turning out from the garrison at Nashville, intimidated these bloodhounds, and they retreated out of the country with precipitation.

"Our affairs of late became more serious; the enemy with a considerable force has penetrated into Georgia; several skirmishes have taken place, and an action of some hours was fought by General Clark; he beat the Indians off the field of battle, with an inconsiderable loss on his part.

"A few days ago a friendly Cherokee from Chickamogga, brought us word, that 500 Creeks were encamped at the mouth of Hiwassee, and that it was uncertain whether their destination was to Cumberland, Kentucky, or up Holstein and Clinch; our militia are assembling as fast as they can, to go and meet them; and I hope to see such a force assembled in a few days as may enable us with confidence to look the enemy in the face."

Extract of a letter from Augusta, (Georgia) Oct 7, 1787.

"I once thought I never would again engage in a military life, but the alarming situation of this country with respect to the Creek Indians, I fear, will require the utmost exertions of its citizens. Our frontiers are severe with those savages; repeated skirmishes have ensued, with various determinations, though upon the whole our success has been equal to our expectations. On the 21st of September General Clarke, with 150 volunteers, engaged an equal number of Indians; the action was obstinately maintained for four hours and an half, when victory declared in favour of the General. The Indians had 25 killed, and between 40 and 50 wounded, together with their packs, kettles, &c. &c. taken. Our loss was 6 killed, and 11 wounded; since which, we have been pretty quiet. Our Assembly meets the 15th inst. measures will then be adopted for carrying the war into their country."

On Thursday last came on in the House of Delegates, the question for calling a Convention to consider the new Constitution proposed by the Federal Convention lately held at Philadelphia, and it is with singular pleasure we congratulate our readers on the unanimous vote of the House of Delegates for calling a Convention; but as the resolutions for that purpose are now before the Senate, we cannot speak with certainty of the time or manner in which the Convention is to be held. The

Resolutions on this interesting subject were introduced by FRANCIS CORBIN, Esquire, in an able and eloquent speech well adapted to the occasion, and were powerfully supported by a number of able members. —Indeed the only question seemed to be, whether the Convention should be left at large to propose amendments to the Constitution in case they should deem it adviseable—and after a short but interesting debate to this point, it was agreed with equal unanimity, that the Convention could not be restrained in the discussion of this momentous business from accepting, or rejecting it, or proposing amendments, as they should see fit.—The propriety of this decision is obvious, for although it be admitted that the great leading principles of the proposed Constitution lay the foundation of a wise, safe, and happy government, it is equally certain that a change of one or two exceptionable or doubtful clauses may be made to the advantage of all the States, and without risking that union on which depends the honour, happiness, and political existence of America.

ARRIVALS AT NORFOLK.

Ship Ritson, Curwen, Liverpool.
Ann, Lusk, Glasgow.
Sloop Two Betseys, Tracy, Philadelphia.
Polly, Martin, Providence.
Supply, Stanely, Philadelphia.

CLEARANCES.

Ship Cincinnatus, Collins, Morlaix.
Snow Pan, Hunt, St. Kitt's.
Schooner Robin, Chillor, Port-au-Prince.
James, M'Clure, Philadelphia.

VIRGINIA Prices Current.

TOBACCO, JAMES RIVER.

Upper District, leaf.	from 24 to 28s.
——— stem'd	30s.
Appamatox,	28s.
York River upper district,	26 to 28s.
——— lower district,	22 to 24s.
Tar,	12s.
Turpentine,	15s
Pitt Coal per bushel,	11d.
Wheat per bushel,	4s. 6d.
Indian Corn per barrel.	18 to 20s.
Flour per barrel	30 to 36s.
Meal per 100 wt.	9s.
Oats, per bushel,	2s.
Potatoes per do.	3s.
Fresh Butter per lb.	1s.
Beef per barrel,	£. 3 to £. 4.
Pork per do.	4 to 4. 10 d.
Bacon per lb.	9 d.
Beeswax,	15 d.
Ginseng,	2s.

W. SCHERMER,

Has received from EUROPE,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

FALL GOODS,

Which he will sell at a very moderate advance,

WHOLESALE,

At his STORE near the Capitol,

either for CASH, TOBACCO, or MILITARY CERTIFICATES, at their current value.

They consist of the following and other ARTICLES, viz.

SUPERFINE, second, and coarse cloths, Kendal cottons, corduroys, fustains, jeans, sattinets, velvets, velveteens, moleskin, Denmark sattin, denims, everlastings, hair shags, and all kinds of MANCHESTER GOODS. Thread, buttons, silk, twist, &c. Blankets, plains, and flannels. Yarn, and worstead stockings, hats, and shoes. Irish linnen from 8d. to 2s. 6d. per yard. Sheeting, both Scotch and Irish, and brown Holland Calicoes, and printed handkerchiefs in variety of patterns, and mode. Mattrasses, and bed tykes. An assortment of the most fashionable pieces for waistcoats in figured velvets, Moncrief, striped, and quilted silks and sattins, and flannel with silk stripes. Men's gloves, lined with flannel and lamb skin. Leather breeches, and boots. Sadlery, amongst which are a few single chair harness. Pottery in Queen's ware, &c. All kinds of hardware and ironmongery. Powder and shot. A quantity of Scotch and Wilton CARPETS in variety of patterns, &c. &c. &c.

For Sale,

ABOUT 350 acres of land in Henrico county, within ten miles of the city of Richmond, and on the main road to Williamsburg, the said land is timbered with pine and white oak, and the soil equal to any land in that part of the county, there is on the said land a valuable MILL SEAT, and a quantity of good MEADOW LAND, with a dwelling house, kitchen, barn, and all other OUT HOUSES in good order, good apple and peach orchards, &c. Any person inclinable to purchase the said land, will be shewn the same, and know the terms by applying to the subscriber in the city of Richmond.

JAMES SHARP.

To be SOLD,

Or exchanged for property in ENGLAND.

A TRACT of LAND in Prince George county, lying upon James river opposite to Westover; about 12 miles from Petersburg, and known by the name of Duchy Hill. There is no houses upon it, but a most desirable situation for one; about twenty five acres of meadow ground, an excellent apple orchard and as good a fishery as any upon the river.

Any person wishing to purchase or give property in England for the above-mentioned tract of land, will please to apply to Mr. William Schermer of Richmond, or the subscriber in Hanover-Town.

ROBERT FLEMING.

Hanover-Town, Oct. 25, 1787.

OCTOBER 27, 1787.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of SUSANNAH RIDDELL, dec. are most earnestly requested to discharge at least a proportion of their respective debts, before the 1st day of January 1788, as the executors will otherwise, after that period, be under the necessity of employing Attornies for the collection of them on behalf of the legatees.

I have for SALE

UPWARDS of two thousand acres of land, whereof there are between three and four hundred acres of low grounds, very suitable for tobacco or meadow, lying in Powhatan county, on Appomattox river, extending along the same near five miles, and about twenty eight miles from Richmond. There are three plantations on the premises, also a well frequented tavern, an excellent storehouse, with a cellar under it, and sundry other improvements, likewise a valuable merchant mill, half of which is mine. I will sell the whole together or eparately as purchasers may incline. And being anxious to take in my bonds, now in the hands of Benjamin Harrison, jun. Esq; as executor of the late P. Randolph, Esq; I would gladly receive them, in preference to any other payment, as far as they will go. Further particulars may be known by applying to me on the premises.

GEO. WILLIAMSON.

October 13, 1787.

Will be Sold,

Agreeable to certain acts of Assembly, on the premises, in Louisa county, the following tracts of land, or so much thereof, as will satisfy the Revenue tax due thereon for 1785, and Certificate tax for 1784, and 1785, due in January 1785, and 1786, also other expences, on the following days, viz.

		Acres.
ON the 25th of November,	John Overton,	150
On the 26th,	Job Harris,	50.
On the 27th,	James Crews,	20.

ROBERT YANCY,
for Waddy Thomson, late Sheriff.

LOUISA, October 12. 1787.

For Sale,

At Gloucester Courthouse, on the first Monday in November,

SEVERAL likely NEGROES, by the subscriber; who will sell the next day all the stocks of cattle and hogs belonging to the estate of Lewis Burwell, Esq; of Gloucester, deceased; and will then treat with any one for the sale of his stud Sampson, and several fine high blooded Mares and Colts, as also for his several tracts of land formerly advertised.

JOHN PAGE.

Rosewell, October 8, 1787.

Will be Sold,

In conformity to the last will and testament of MR. WILLIAM BARRETT *deceased, before Mr. Trower's in the City of Richmond, on the second Thursday in December next.*

A TRACT of land in Lunenburg county, lying on the crooked creek, containing two thousand seven hundred and forty acres, which will be divided into four LOTS, or sold altogether. If a suitable price should be offered, the payments are to be made as follows, one eighth part of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, one eighth part on the last day of December 1789, the remainder in six annual and equal payments, bonds with approved security will be required to carry interest from the date if not punctually paid on their becoming due, the Overseer on the plantation will shew the land and how it is to be divided.

JOHN PIERCE. } Ex'ors.
JOHN E. BALEY. }
TABITHA BARRETT, Ex'rx.

N. B. I have also for sale a tract of LAND lying on Flat Rock, which contains upwards of nine hundred acres, which I will sell at private sale, or rent it for the ensuing year.

TABITHA BARRETT.

For CHARTER,

THE SHIP

Friends Adventure;

THOMAS DUNLOP Master,

Burthen about 400 hogsheads of tobacco, or 2000 barrels Naval Stores. For terms apply to Mr. JOHN LUPTON in Suffolk, Messrs. FREELAND, LENOX, & Co. in Petersburg, Mr. JOHN CUNLIFFE in Richmond, or the subscriber in Norfolk.

JOHN LAWRENCE.

October 10, 1787.

Notice to the Public.

ANDERSON'S

OR THE

UNION TAVERN,

Is now opened for the accommodation of Gentlemen.

RICHMOND, October 22, 1787.

To be Sold,

At Manchester, to the highest bidder, on Friday the 7th of December next, for ready money or tobacco.

TWENTY VERY LIKELY

NEGROES;

Consisting mostly of Young

MEN & WOMEN,

Among them are some valuable tradesmen, such as a Blacksmith, Collier, Cooper, Baker, Shoemaker, Sawyers, &c. They will most assuredly be sold on the day abovementioned; being under an execution to satisfy a debt, due from the late Hon. ARCHIBALD CARY, Esq; to the executors of John Taylor, Esq; the title is indisputable, they being conveyed to the subscriber in Fee Simple, as security for the abovementioned debt.

ROBERT GOODE.

Will be Sold,

At the same time and place for part cash, and credit as may be agreed on,

FIFTY SIX

NEGROES,

Belonging to the estate of Archibald Cary, Esq;

Consisting of men, women, boys & girls. Bond with approved security will be required by the

EXECUTORS.

Chesterfield, October 15, 1787.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT a petition will be presented to the present General Assembly, praying that an act may pass, to oblige the claimants of lots in the city of Richmond, and town of Manchester, disposed of by the late Hon. William Byrd, Esq; in his lottery, to assert their claims within a time to be limited, otherwise that they may be precluded.

NEW-KENT county, October 16, 1787.

THE public are hereby informed that I have fully satisfied a certain bond passed by me to Webb, Claiborne, & Co. for the payment of 1708 pounds of tobacco; therefore all persons are forewarned taking any assignment of the said bond, as I have in my possession receipts in full of all demands against the above bond.

REUBEN CLOPTON.

OCTOBER 16, 1787.

A MEETING of the partners of the company under the firm of MATTHEW ANDERSON, & Co. is requested at Mr. Trower's tavern in Richmond, on Friday the 9th of November next, on business of importance to the interests of said company, which cannot be proceeded on without the concurrence of a majority.

THE DIRECTORS.

M'MURRAY's MAP

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

To be Sold,

At prince Edward Courthouſe, on the third Monday in November next, agreeable to a clauſe in the Revenue act, the following tracts or parcels of land, or ſo much thereof as will ſatisfy the taxes due thereon for the years 1784, 85, and 86.

	Acres.
CLAIBORNE Barkſdale,	200.
John Boſtick's eſtate,	400.
Wm. Bumpaſs,	246.
Robert Crowder's eſtate,	400.
Joſiah Crowder,	608.
Nathan Chaffen,	400.
Robert Daniel,	100.
George Davis,	200.
Wm. Elam,	
Charles Hundley,	133.
Judith Hill,	200.
Jacob Lockett,	300.
John M'Cune,	100.
James Marcum,	161¼
Buckner Nunilly,	200.
John Patterſon's eſtate,	200.
James Pleaſants,	1100.
Robert Pleaſant,	425.
Robert Ranſome,	100.
Nathan Thurmon,	200.
John Zachary,	176.
Edward Wood's eſtate,	161.
William Bennet,	200.
Mary Brooks.	320.
Micajah Harriſs's eſtate,	150.
Joſeph Mann,	200.
Thomas Murry,	240.
Henry Perkins,	235.
Francis Simmons,	
James Smith,	100.
Nathan Thurman,	330.
Robert Clapton,	400.
John Clarke,	120.
Zachariah Cumpton,	50.
David Harriſs,	55.
John Harriſs,	244.
Robert Jameſon,	150.
Robert M'Cune,	50.
Robert Mattox,	200.
Wm. Nexon,	100.
Wm. Shelton,	562.
John Mahon,	100.
John Boſtick's eſtate,	400.
Charles Cockquron,	400.
Samuel Arbuckle,	300.

J. HOLCOMBE, D. S.

To be Sold,

At Prince Edward Courthouſe, on the third Monday in November next, agreeable to a clauſe in the Revenue act, the following tracts or parcels of land, or ſo much thereof as will ſatisfy the taxes due thereon for the years 1784, and 1785.

	Acres.
William Booker,	3125.
Mary Brooks,	320.
Edmond Booker,	150.
Tabitha Callwoate,	100.
James Cole, jun.	177.
Robert Clopton,	400.
George Cotes,	188.
General Samuel Ebert,	169¼.
Abſalom Fears,	200.
Charles Hundley,	133.
Richard Jones,	550.
Charles Knight,	180.
John Mohorn,	100.
William Viwbitt,	70.
James Roan,	900.
Richard Towns,	150.
Gruf Howerton,	165.
Thomas Howerton,	100.
Joſiah Womark,	500.

Theſe below are for the year 1785.

	Acres.
John Bouldwin,	600.
Charles Cockquran,	400.

PHILIMAN HOLCOMBE, D. S.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for ſale by THOMAS NICOLSON,
At his Office near the COURTHOUSE,

The Virginia Almanack, For the Year 1788,

Being Beſextile, or Leap Year.

CONTAINING the Lunations, Conjunctions, Eclipſes, Weather, riſing and ſetting of the Sun; change and full of the Moon; County and other Court days; liſt of Public Officers; Roads from Richmond to the Sweet Springs; a variety of Anecdotes and pieces of Wit; Weight of Gold as eſtabliſhed by act of Aſſembly; Scale of Depreciation; a complete table for weighing Gold, from one Grain to ſixty four Ounces; Receipt for a Cancer; an eaſy method of finding Intereſt for any ſum; Days on which the Poſts and Packets ſet out; Receipt for making French Bread; how to keep French Beans and Green Peas till Chriſtmas; to make Mead; to fine Cyder; a ſhort ſketch on Gardening; to take Pimples and Freckles off the Face; to make Liquid Blacken; Receipts for Worms in Children; to take out Greaſe, ſpots of Ink, Tar, Wine, &c. out of Cloths; to kill Chinches, Gargle for the Soar Throat: cure for the Scurvy, Tooth-Ach, and a number of other uſeful Receipts.

Will be Sold,

Agreeable to a clauſe in the Revenue law, to ſatisfy the Revenue and Certificate tax, due for the year 1786, at Louiſa Courthouſe, on the 15th day of November next, and to continue from day to day until the whole is ſold; the following tracts of land, or ſo much thereof as will be of value ſufficient to ſatisfy the ſaid taxes, to wit.

ZACHARIAS Byron, 100 acres; William Brown, 100. Thomas Bell, 330. do. do. 200. James Brown, 1200. Moore Bell, 300. Macajah Blackwell, 200. Edmund Boyd, 200. Joſeph Bunch, 69. Martin Baker, 140. Benjamin Ruſſell, 140. William Bradley, 400. William Crenſhaw, jun. 219. Mary Coſby, deceaſed, 400. William Cliffs eſtate, 400. Jos. Cooper, 110. William Cocke, 330. John Clark, 150. James Chaſe's eſtate, 107. James Crews, 200. Jeſſe Chewning, 100. Nathaniel Dickaſon eſtate, 217. Clev. Duke's eſtate, 915. Benjamin Dickaſon, 100. Thomas Darracott, 600. Wm. Darracott, 200. Bartholemew Dandridge, 1200. Traviſe Daniel, 800. Wm. Dandridge, 893. Robert Duncan, 398. Edmund Dear, 210. Ezekiel Eaſt, 100. Zacheriah Edwards, 100. Ezekiel & James Eaſt, 100. William Edmondſon, 100. Robert Foſter, 644. Mary Foſter, 50. Whittle Flannagan, 60. James Flannagan, 100. Henry Fleet, 1030. Francis Ford, 300. John Goodman, 150. Bartelot Goodman, 89. James Gooch, 100. Lovina Gooch, 100. Samuel Garlick, 400. Walter Goldſmith, 400. John Garron, 196. John Lemay Gibſon, 51¼. Elizabeth Henderſon, 150. Elizabeth Hopkins, 400. Geo. Hancock, 231. Charles Hopkins, 200. Benjamin Hancock, 118. Thomas Hubbard, 250. Anthony Hadon, 100. Benjamin Hailey, 100. Capt Wm. Harris, 230. do. 71. David Humphrey, 100. Hezekiah Holland, 200. Thomas Harris, Hanover, 392. John Humphrey, 100. Maiden Hair Jennings, 350. Ann Johnſon, 45. Sarah Johnſon, 65. John Jouett, 330. Richard James, 300. Wm. James, 100. Henry Jacobs, 100. Charles Kennady, 175. Davenport Kennady's eſtate, 150. Tho. Kerſay, 100. Claiborne Kerſay, 40. Tho. Kimbrough, 39. John Livaly, 100. Wm. Lipſcomb, 850. do. 142. do. 98. do. 76. Joſeph Locker, 100. James Lobb. 500. John Carter Littlepage, 700. Sarah Maurey, 100. John Mayo, 3000. do. 700. Henry Martin, 400. Alexander M'Cullock, 250. Jarrett Morgan, 100. Colonel James Maddiſon, 200. Wm. Montague, 300. Alexander M'Rey, 100. Charles Mills, 400. John Maſhal's eſtate, 275. do. 130, Thomas Moorman, 230. Lewis F Meed, 70. Nicholas Merriwether, 212. John Noel, 169. do. 100 Thomas Pleaſant, 520. do. 400. Wm. O Pettus, 225. Wm. Pettus, 293. John W. Pettus, 260. Benjamin Pines, 600. Mary Pharis, 75. do. 200. Benjamin Pharis, 150. Moſely Pulliam, 125. John Pinnit, 100. Edmund Pendleton, 200. Turner Patterſon, 100. Iſham Pulliam, 50. Bond V. Poindexter, 200. Ann Paris, 95, Jeſſe Perkins, 450. Wm. Price, 845. James Quarles, 400. Lucy Rowe. 100. John Robinſon, 400. Jane Rowe, 100. James Robinſon. 597. John Ragland's eſtate, 1800. John Ragland, jun. eſtate 400. Samuel Richardſon, 100. Matthew Riddle, 100. Elizabeth Smith, 344. Sarah Smith, 100. Reuben Simms, 253. Capt. John Saunders, 275. Iſaac Stanley, 100. Thomas Smith, (S. I.) 41. John Stanley's eſtate, 1150. Phil Southerland, 100. John Southerland 100. Stephen Samſon, 400. John Stark, 338. Thomas Terrell 400. Mary Tate, 412. Nathaniel Tate, 100. Wm. Terrell, ſen. 1200. Soloman Trower, 275. Richard Squire Taylor, 400. Hannah Thomſon, 400. David Terry, 300. James Twopence, 90. John Taylor's eſtate, 400. Thomas Taylor, 100. David Thomſon (S. W.) 450. Jeremiah Thomſon, 100. Wm. Thomſon, 50. do. 113. Henry Taylor, 100. Geo. Thomſon. 395. Benjamin Terrell, 500. John Thacker. 300. Rev. David Thomſon, 150. Silas Veatch, 300. Samuel Waddy's orphan, 600. John Watſon, 150. Wm. Winſton, 225. Valentine Wood, 1800. do. 1026. John Weſt, 100. John Winſton, Hanover, 900. John Wingfield, 430 Robert Wheeler, 133. Stephen Willis, 249. Jarrot Wilkinſon, 50. do. 100. Ann Wingfield, 100, Sarah Williamſon, 150 Lewis Young, 100. Tyre Yancy, 212. Hackley Young, 100.

JOHN POINDEXTER, Jun. Dr ſheriff, for
THOMAS JOHNSON, Jun. ſheriff, Louiſa county.
October 14, 1787.

The following tracts will be ſold on the premiſes, for the taxes due on the Revenue and Certificate taxes for 1786, commencing on the third Monday in November next, and adjourning from day to day till all are ſold beginning with Doctor Powells tract.

DOCTOR John Powell, 1970 acres, revenue £.10 13s. 8d. certificate tax £. 13. 15s. 10d. John Moores eſtate, 600 acres. Revenue £.7 10s. Certificate tax £.5. Thomas Meux, 600. £.5 11s. 9d. revenue, certificate £.3 14s. 6d.

JOHN POINDEXTER, D. ſheriff for
THOMAS JOHNSON, Jun. Sheriff.

TAKEN up in Cumberland county near Turkey Cock Church a bright bay MARE, four feet ſeven inches high, a blaze face, and ſnip on her noſe, near hind foot white, ſome ſaddle ſpots, branded on her near ſhoulder and buttock thus 2 Appraiſed to five pounds.

JAMES BROWN.

TAKEN up on Fort Creek, in Prince Edward county, a black HORSE, about four feet ſeven or eight inches high, ten or eleven years old, branded on the near ſhoulder S L, and on the off ſhoulder L, has a ſtar in his forehead, ſome ſaddle ſpots, and appears to be creſt fallen. Poſted and appraiſed to eight pounds.

WILLIAM GALISPIE.

TAKEN up in Charlotte a ſorrel MARE, about 10 years old, 4 feet 9 or 10 inches high, has a ſcar on each ſide of her back, a remarkable ſcar on her right knee, left eye out, hanging mane and ſwitch tail, neither docks nor branded. Appraiſed to £.28

P WILLIAM WARD.

SNUFF MILLS, AT WILLIAMSBURG.

THE proprietors of which have for ſale a large quantity of SCOTCH SNUFF, two years old, and by judges of that article, ſaid to be fully equal to any imported from Europe. RAPPEE SNUFF, ſuperior to what can poſſibly croſs the Atlantic. TWIST & SHAGG, for chewing, fine CUT for ſmoaking, to be had at the ſame place. The prices wholeſale are 25 per cent. lower then any other ſtate do furniſh thoſe articles. All orders addreſſed as above, due attention will be paid for expedition and care in package.

By the public's devoted ſervants,
HUNT & ADAMS.

Williamſburg, March 9. 1787.

N. B. The above articles are to be had at their ſhop in Richmond, and at Mr. Robt. Greenhow's ſtore on Shockoe hill near the Theatre.

To be Sold,

Agreeable to a clauſe in the Revenue law, (on the premiſes) the following tracts or parcels of land lying in the county of Buckingham, to ſatisfy the taxes due thereon for the year 1786, together with all legal coſts attending the ſame, viz.

	Acres.
ON Saturday the 17th of Nov. Chas. Force,	100.
Monday the 19th, Jacob Scott,	133.
Tueſday the 20th, James Doland,	260.
Wedneſdy the 21ſt, John Harris,	1275.
Thurſday the 22d, Edward Harman,	230.
Friday the 23d, David Roſs, & Co.	1800.
Saturday the 24th, John Pritchard,	234
Monday the 26th, Thomas Ogleſby,	378.
Tueſday the 27th, William Chambers,	300.
Wedneſday the 28th, Nicholas Hayes,	200.
Thurſday the 29th, Andrew Thompſon,	230.
Friday the 30th, Edward Gipſon, ſuppoſed to belong to Ben. Gipſon,	400.
Saturday the 1ſt of Dec. John Helm,	300.

HENRY BELL, Sheriff.
JOHN ALLEN, Deputy.

County Court Clerks, merchants, ſheriffs, naval-officers, and others may be furniſhed with any of the undermentioned BLANKS, at the ſhorteſt notice, by the Printer hereof, viz.

COUNTY COURT.
PETITION & SUMMONS.
SUBOENAS.
WRITS.
ATTACHMENTS.
EXECUTIONS.
EXECUTORS BONDS.
ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
ORPHANS ditto.
SHERIFFS.
REPLEVY BONDS.
APPEARANCE ditto.
PRISON BOUND ditto.
MERCHANTS.
COMMON BONDS.
NOTES OF HAND.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
BILLS OF LADING.
BILLS OF SALE.
DEEDS OF TRUST.
DEEDS FOR LAND.
SEAMEN's ARTICLES.
INDENTURES &c.
NAVAL OFFICERS.
DUTY BONDS.
CLEARANCES.
PERMITS, &c.

Delarations for Lawyers,
OF VARIOUS FORMS.

Now Selling,
BY THE PRINTER HEREOF,
THE POOR SOLDIER,
A Comic OPERA,
In two acts.

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